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FILING DATE: *October 16, 2003*
RELATED PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: *PCT/US04/16467*

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Applicant: Pattok et al.

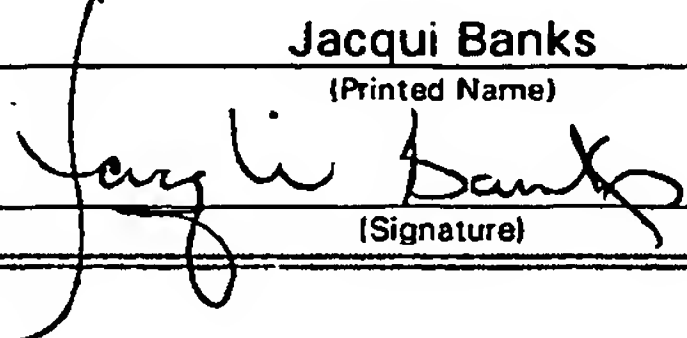
Title: VEHICLE COMPONENT AND
METHOD FOR MAKING A
VEHICLE COMPONENT

Appl. No.: To be determined

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Transmitted herewith for filing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c) is the provisional patent application of:

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Enclosed are:

- [X] Specification (15 pages).
- [X] Informal drawings (10 sheets, Figures 1-11).
- [X] Application Data Sheet (37 CFR 1.76).

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Respectfully submitted,

Date 10/16/03

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U.S. PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION

for

**VEHICLE COMPONENT AND METHOD FOR MAKING A
VEHICLE COMPONENT**

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VEHICLE COMPONENT AND METHOD FOR MAKING A VEHICLE COMPONENT

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present inventions relate generally to the field of components such as panels or other structures for use in vehicles (e.g., automobiles such as cars, trucks, and the like; airplanes, boats, etc.). More specifically, the present inventions relate to interior panels or structures for vehicles or other applications that include at least one relatively soft (e.g., padded or cushioned) portion.

[0002] Padded or cushioned vehicle interior components such as panels (e.g., instrument panels, door panels, etc.) conventionally include a substrate made of a relatively rigid material, a relatively soft core (e.g., a foam core), and an outer surface or skin. For example, a vehicle door panel may be cushioned to provide added comfort for an occupant of a vehicle when a portion of the occupant's body interfaces or contacts the door panel. Various methods of providing such cushioning are known in the art, although such known methods do not provide certain advantageous features and/or combination of features.

[0003] For example, one difficulty in producing panels having cushioned portions is that it may be difficult to optimize the location of the cushioned portions such that the cushioned portions are provided only in areas that are directly interfaced (e.g., contacted) by an individual. For example, certain areas of vehicle interior trim panels are not contacted by passengers such as locations on a door panel proximate the floor of the vehicle. There may be little or no reason to provide cushioned portions of the door panel in such regions. Further, providing cushioned portions or regions in areas where there is no requirement to do so adds unnecessary expense (i.e., material, labor, and equipment) and may also add excess weight to the vehicle.

[0004] To provide localized cushioned portions for interior vehicle components, one known method involves coupling a cushioned component to a rigid component. For example, a relatively rigid panel (e.g., a door panel) may have coupled thereto a component that includes a relatively rigid substrate, a relatively soft skin, and a foam interior portion. One difficulty with such a method is that such method requires the use of additional components (e.g., an additional substrate, bolts or other fastening devices to secure the panel substrate to the substrate of the cushioned portion, etc.), which adds both weight and expense to the finished product.

[0005] Accordingly, there is a need to provide a method for producing components such as panels or other structures for use in vehicles that includes a relatively soft or padded portion or section. There is also a need to provide components that have regions of localized cushioning that are optimized based on the location likely to be interfaced by a vehicle occupant or other individual. There is also a need to provide a component that has regions of localized cushioning that has a decreased mass and requires less material than conventional components having cushioned regions. There is also a need to provide an integrally formed vehicle component that includes localized regions of cushioning. There is also a need to provide components and a method for making components that may be manufactured in a relatively simple and efficient manner with reduced manufacturing and material costs. There is also a need to provide a manufacturing method for producing components having one or more cushioned portions that utilizes existing equipment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] FIGURE 1 is a perspective schematic view of a component or assembly for use in a vehicle according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0007] FIGURE 2 is another perspective schematic view of the component shown in FIGURE 1.

[0008] FIGURE 3 is a photograph showing a component for use in a vehicle according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0009] FIGURE 4 is a side cutaway schematic view of a component according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0010] FIGURE 5 is a side cutaway schematic view of a portion of the component shown in FIGURE 4.

[0011] FIGURE 6 is a side cutaway schematic view of a component similar to that shown in FIGURE 4 illustrating a component formation operation.

[0012] FIGURE 7 is a side cutaway schematic view of a portion of a component according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0013] FIGURE 8 is a side cutaway schematic view of a component according to another exemplary embodiment illustrating a component formation operation.

[0014] FIGURE 9 shows side cutaway schematic views of a skin and a substrate for a component according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0015] FIGURE 10 is a perspective schematic wire frame view showing the coupling of the skin and substrate shown in FIGURE 9.

[0016] FIGURE 11 is a perspective schematic view of a door panel having areas of cushioning according to an exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED AND EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0017] FIGURES 1 and 2 illustrate one exemplary embodiment of a component or assembly such as a panel or other structure for use in a vehicle (e.g., automobiles such as cars, trucks, buses, and the like; airplanes, boats, etc.). Such components may be provided in a wide variety of sizes, shapes, and configurations according to various exemplary embodiments. For example, such components may be utilized in an interior passenger compartment of a vehicle, and may find utility in the form of door panels, dashboards, instrument panels, consoles, sidewall trim, overhead liners, or

other vehicle components or portions thereof. FIGURE 11 shows one exemplary embodiment of a door panel.

[0018] The vehicle component is provided with one or more localized or discrete areas of softness or cushioning in areas that are interfaced by a passenger or other individual. For example, a door panel such as that shown in FIGURE 11 may be provided with cushioning in areas where a portion of a passenger's body are likely to contact the door (e.g., on the armrest, adjacent the window sill, etc.) without the need to provide cushioning in the entire door (e.g., see FIGURE 11 in which regions of hard plastic are shown in areas not typically contacted by a passenger). In this manner, the areas of cushioning may be optimized based on the typical passenger experience. One advantageous feature of such method is that materials and manufacturing costs may be reduced, and the relatively inefficient practice of providing cushioning in areas that are not generally contacted by a passenger (e.g., beneath the armrest, etc.) may be eliminated.

[0019] The methods of providing localized regions of softness or cushioning in a manner described herein may be utilized to provide components having a wide variety of configurations. For example, a door panel may be provided that includes one or more islands of hard plastic (e.g., bezels, accents, appliques, pull cups, etc.). In another example, complex geometries (e.g., ball armrests, x,y,z boundaries, etc.) may be formed. In yet another example, the door panel may include proud (e.g., raised) or recessed regions of cushioning for enhanced aesthetics.

[0020] According to an exemplary embodiment, the component includes a member or element in the form of a relatively rigid substrate, base, or stratum (referred to herein as a "substrate" for simplicity). A cushioned or padded portion is provided adjacent or proximate to at least a portion of the substrate, and includes a skin and a filler material provided intermediate or between the skin and the substrate. It should be noted that according to various exemplary embodiments, all or a part of the substrate may have a cushioned or padded portion provided adjacent thereto. For example, according to an exemplary embodiment, a skin is applied adjacent a

substrate, and portions of the skin may be in direct contact with the substrate, while other portions of the skin may be separated from the substrate by a filler material. In this manner, localized regions of cushioning may be provided while retaining the look and feel of the skin even in those regions not provided with cushioning.

[0021] The substrate may be made of any suitable material, including any of a variety of metals (e.g., aluminum, magnesium, metal alloys, etc.) or polymers (e.g., polypropylene, polyethylene, copolymers, etc.). The substrate may be formed in any of a wide variety of shapes, sizes, and configurations (see, e.g., a photograph provided as FIGURE 3, in which the substrate has a relatively square shape with rounded corners, and FIGURE 11, which shows a door panel according to an exemplary embodiment having regions of localized cushioning), and may include a variety of other features not shown in FIGURES 1 and 2 (e.g., apertures for door locks and handles, molded-in designs, etc.). The substrate may be a stand-alone component or may be a component in a larger assembly (e.g., the substrate may be an entire door panel or may be a portion thereof, etc.).

[0022] According to an exemplary embodiment, the relatively cushioned or padded member or element is provided above or over at least a portion of the substrate. The skin forms at least a portion of the exterior surface (e.g., the portion visible from a passenger compartment, which is typically be referred to as the “A” surface, etc.) of the component. According to an exemplary embodiment, a portion of the substrate forms a portion of the exterior surface. A boundary between the substrate and the skin may be provided (e.g., in the form of a seam or joint). Such boundary may be visible at the exterior surface or may be filled in with a material to provide a “seamless” look for the component.

[0023] According to an exemplary embodiment, the skin is made of a relatively soft or flexible material comprising a polymeric material (e.g., polyurethane, polyvinylchloride (PVC), a thermoplastic olefin (TPO), etc.). According to other exemplary embodiments, the skin may be made of other materials, including textiles

such as cloth, leather, composite materials, layered materials (e.g., a layer of leather applied above a polymeric material layer), etc.

[0024] According to a preferred embodiment, the skin is provided on the substrate in such a manner that a space or void is formed intermediate or between at least a portion of the skin and the substrate. According to one exemplary embodiment, substantially all of the skin away from the boundary between the substrate and skin is separated from the substrate by a space or void (e.g., to form a cavity). According to an alternative embodiment, portions of the skin may be provided in direct contact with the substrate, such that one or more spaces or voids are provided between the skin and the substrate in one or more particular regions. The particular design chosen may depend on any of a variety of factors, including the desired look and feel of the outer surface of the panel, materials costs, ease of manufacturing, etc.

[0025] A material (e.g., a filler material) is provided or introduced into the space or cavity to act as a filler. It is intended that such material acts as a relatively soft or cushioning material to provide the cushioned member with at least a portion of its relatively soft or cushioned characteristic. According to a preferred embodiment, the material is a polymeric material such as a foam material (e.g., a urethane foam). The filler material is provided into the cavity in liquid form and is subsequently expanded to fill the cavity. For example, where a foam material is provided as a filler material, the foam reacts to expand and form a cellular structure within the cavity.

[0026] According to a preferred embodiment, the skin is manufactured or produced utilizing a slush molding process. In a slush molding process, a thermoplastic material in a liquid or powdered form is introduced into a temperature-controlled mold to form a viscous skin adjacent to the mold walls. Once the skin is formed, the excess material is removed from the mold and the skin is allowed to cure and cool, after which the skin is removed from the mold. One advantage of utilizing a slush molding process is that it is relatively inexpensive and efficient in producing relatively complex skin geometries.

[0027] According to an alternative embodiment, the skin is manufactured or produced utilizing a vacuum forming process. In a vacuum molding process, a pre-cut or formed sheet of polymeric material is provided in a mold and heated to soften the material. A vacuum is applied to the mold, which draws the softened polymeric material toward the walls of the mold. The polymeric material then cools and maintains the shape defined by the mold walls.

[0028] According to other alternative embodiments, the skin may be manufactured according to various other methods. For example, the skin may be formed in an injection molding process, an extrusion process, a casting process (e.g., gravity casting), or any other suitable process for forming a polymeric skin.

[0029] According to an exemplary embodiment in which the skin is made of a polymeric material, the skin has a thickness of between approximately 0.5 and 3.0 millimeters, and most preferably between approximately 1.0 and 1.5 millimeters.

[0030] The skin may have a size, shape, and configuration that is adapted or configured to features included in the substrate. In one example, the substrate may include a cutout or depression, and the skin may be provided within the cutout (see, e.g., see FIGURE 3). In another example, the skin may be applied over a protrusion formed in the substrate (see, e.g., FIGURE 4). The size, shape, and configuration of the skin and substrate may have any number of forms, and relatively complex geometries may be formed. For example, the skin may be provided over a substrate in the form of a door panel such that the skin wraps around an edge (e.g., a rear edge) of the panel. One of skill in the art will appreciate that various possibilities exist in this regard.

[0031] As shown in FIGURE 1, a visual boundary (e.g., a seam or joint) is formed or provided between the skin and the substrate, such that the substrate forms a frame around the skin. The size, shape, and configuration of the boundary may vary in various exemplary embodiments. The boundary may also be eliminated or reduced in size using a material to at least partially fill in the boundary (e.g., a caulk, adhesive, liquid polymer, or other materials). According to other embodiments, the skin may be

provided in such a manner that no visual boundary exists (e.g., the skin is provided over all portions of the substrate such that no boundary is visible on the exterior surface of the component).

[0032] The skin and/or the substrate may include features configured to couple at least a portion of the skin to the substrate. The coupling may be accomplished by way of a mechanical interconnection (e.g., a friction or interference fit) or by other mechanisms. According to an exemplary embodiment, the skin is coupled to the substrate in a manner that provides a relatively airtight and/or watertight seal between the skin and the substrate.

[0033] FIGURES 4 and 5 illustrate one exemplary embodiment showing the coupling between the skin and the substrate (FIGURE 5 shows an enlarged portion of FIGURE 4 showing the point of coupling in greater detail). A protrusion or extension (shown, for example, as a generally U-shaped portion of the skin) extends from the skin into an opening (e.g., a channel, groove, recess, notch, etc.) provided or formed in the substrate. The size, shape, and configuration of the protrusion and the opening may be provided such that the protrusion and opening mate when they are brought together (e.g., the protrusion includes a relatively rounded or curved portion that has a radius similar to a radius provided for a relatively rounded or curved portion of the opening, as shown in FIGURES 9-10). The protrusion may include a flange or extension that extends therefrom to provide enhanced fitment between the skin and the substrate.

[0034] Any of a variety of configurations may be utilized for the protrusion and opening, several nonexclusive examples of which are shown in the accompanying FIGURES. The protrusion may be formed on the skin by forming a portion of the skin in the mold (e.g., to provide an edge of the skin with a “folded back” configuration to form a protrusion) or by forming the protrusion after the skin is removed from the mold. The protrusion may be integral to the skin or may be produced separately and secured thereto by an adhesive or other fastener. The position of the protrusion and the opening may be reversed, such that an opening is

formed in at least a portion of the skin and one or more protrusions are formed in the substrate, such that the protrusion(s) of the substrate may be inserted into the opening(s) formed in the skin to produce a mechanical seal between the skin and substrate.

[0035] One or both of the protrusion and the walls or surfaces of the opening may be relatively flexible and/or resilient such that insertion of the protrusion into the opening causes one or both of the protrusion and the walls or surface of the opening to bend or flex. Upon insertion of the protrusion into the opening, the flexible and/or resilient component may return to its pre-insertion state to couple the skin to the substrate.

[0036] According to a preferred embodiment, the skin and substrate are coupled together such that a relatively airtight and/or watertight seal is provided. In one example, the skin includes a protrusion that extends substantially entirely about the periphery of the skin and the substrate includes an opening such as a channel or groove that extends substantially entirely about the periphery of the area over which the skin is provided. The protrusion is pressed or positioned into the opening to form a seal about substantially the entire periphery of the skin to form a seal. According to an exemplary embodiment, one or both of the protrusion may extend only partially about their periphery to provide local sealing of the skin to the substrate (e.g., the skin may include a plurality of protrusions that are provided intermittently about the periphery of the skin). Various sizes, shapes, and configurations may be used for the protrusion and the opening to couple the skin to the substrate.

[0037] According to another embodiment, the skin includes one or more features (e.g., protrusions) that are drawn into an opening such as a groove, channel, or other structure provided in the substrate by way of a vacuum or other pressure or force. For example, the skin may include one or more protrusions that extend at least a portion of the way about the periphery of the skin, and the protrusions may be inserted into an opening provided in the substrate. In such an embodiment, the skin is held in place by application of a vacuum that removes the air between the protrusions and the walls of

the opening. In this manner, a relatively airtight and/or watertight seal may be formed between the skin and the substrate. FIGURE 6 shows one exemplary embodiment in which an aperture is formed or provided in the substrate; a vacuum may be drawn through an aperture formed in a groove formed in the substrate to secure the skin to the substrate. A vacuum box may be used to draw the vacuum, and may have a size sufficient to allow for overflow of filler material into the vacuum box during manufacturing (see, e.g., FIGURE 8).

[0038] In contrast to the embodiment shown in FIGURE 6, one or more apertures provided in the substrate for allowing the use of a vacuum may be provided in other locations in the substrate (i.e., instead of directly proximate or adjacent to a protrusion provided on the skin). For example, FIGURE 7 illustrates an exemplary embodiment in which the aperture is provided adjacent or proximate to the boundary between the skin and the substrate. In such an embodiment, a locator or push button is provided to provide a place for an individual to press the protrusion into the channel. According to another exemplary embodiment shown in FIGURE 8, an aperture is provided away from the boundary (e.g., on the side of the protrusion opposite that of the boundary).

[0039] According to yet another exemplary embodiment, both mechanical fastening features (e.g., interference fit protrusion(s) and opening(s)) and vacuum coupling features may be provided. According to this embodiment, the skin includes one or more protrusions that fit into one or more openings to mechanically secure the skin to the substrate, and the substrate also includes one or more apertures to allow suction by a vacuum to secure the skin to the substrate. In any of the exemplary embodiments illustrated in FIGURES 6-8 (or in other exemplary embodiments), the protrusion may provide a mechanical coupling in addition to the seal provided by the use of a vacuum or may act only as a guide to provide proper location of the skin onto the substrate.

[0040] FIGURE 6 illustrates one exemplary embodiment of a mechanism for introducing material into the space or cavity formed between the skin and the substrate. According to this embodiment, two apertures are provided in the substrate for allowing vacuum suction. A vacuum is created to secure the skin to the substrate

(e.g., by utilizing vacuum boxes to draw the vacuum and secure the skin to the substrate in the areas of the apertures). Mechanical coupling between the protrusions and openings may also be utilized to secure the skin to the substrate.

[0041] Once the skin is secured to the substrate by vacuum and/or mechanical means, foam or other filler material is introduced into the cavity through a fill tube or nozzle (e.g., by injection or gravity pouring). The fill tube is coupled to an opening or aperture formed in a portion of the substrate to allow introduction of the material into the cavity. Because the skin is coupled to the substrate in a relatively airtight and/or watertight manner (e.g., by way of the vacuum and/or mechanical coupling mechanisms), foam does not escape into the vacuum box through the apertures. While the embodiment shown in FIGURE 6 illustrates a fill tube that has an interior surface that engages an exterior surface of walls of an opening provided in the substrate, such an arrangement may be reversed such that a portion of the fill tube is inserted into an opening in the substrate. Various other configurations for the engagement between the substrate and the fill tube may also be utilized according to various exemplary embodiments.

[0042] The numbers, size, shape, and configuration of apertures for allowing vacuum suction and for coupling to the fill tube may vary according to alternative embodiments. For example, more than one fill tube may be coupled to the substrate in various locations, and more than one aperture may be provided for coupling to such fill tubes. The various features of the apertures may be optimized according to various considerations, including manufacturability, cost, and other considerations.

[0043] According to a preferred embodiment, the skin is coupled to the substrate in a manner that does not require the use of a vacuum (e.g., a mechanical interlock or coupling between a portion of the skin and a portion of the substrate). In such an embodiment, the vacuum boxes (FIGURE 6) may be omitted, with the mechanical coupling providing an airtight and/or watertight seal between the skin and the substrate. The mechanical coupling is intended to couple the skin to the substrate in a manner that does not allow foam or other filler material to escape.

[0044] According to an exemplary embodiment, a method of producing a component having one or more cushioned regions includes inserting or providing a substrate or a portion thereof in a mold or other tooling such as a foam-in-place (FIP) tool having a clamshell configuration. One preferred tool is a composite/aluminum tool manufactured by EPW, Inc. of Elkhart, Indiana. The substrate is provided in the mold such that the “A” side or exterior surface portion faces outward (i.e., the rear portion of the substrate is in contact with the mold walls).

[0045] The skin (e.g., a slush molded or vacuum molded polymeric skin) is coupled to the substrate in one or more locations via mechanical and/or vacuum means. For example, the skin may be coupled to the substrate by inserting protrusions formed on the skin into openings such as channels or grooves formed in the substrate to mechanically couple the skin to the substrate. According to various embodiments, a vacuum may be drawn to secure the skin to the substrate in addition to or in place of the mechanical coupling (e.g., utilizing one or more vacuum apertures formed in the substrate).

[0046] Once the skin is secured to the substrate, the mold or tooling is closed. Foam or another filler material is introduced in one or more cavities formed between or intermediate the skin and the substrate to provide a relatively soft or cushioning material. One or more fill tubes or other devices are coupled to an aperture formed in the substrate that provides an entry point into the one or more cavities provided between the skin and substrate. One or more vent holes may also be provided in the substrate to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide or other gas accumulating within the component during the filling operation.

[0047] The component comprising the skin, substrate, and foam is then removed from the mold or tooling. The skin is coupled to the substrate both by mechanical means (e.g., protrusion and opening coupling) and by the interaction between the filler material and the skin and substrate. For example, a bond may be formed between the skin and foam provided in a cavity. According to an alternative

embodiment, an adhesive may be provided on one or both of the substrate and the skin on the interior of the cavity to bond the foam thereto.

[0048] Various process steps may also be utilized in addition to or in place of those described above. For example, it may be necessary to seal or close one or more apertures provided in the substrate subsequent to the filling operation (e.g., to prevent foam or filler material from escaping). In another example, the mold may be rotated after inserting the skin and substrate into the mold and closing the mold prior to filling the cavity or cavities with filler material.

[0049] The construction and arrangement of the elements of the vehicle component as shown in the preferred and other exemplary embodiments is illustrative only. Although only a few embodiments of the present inventions have been described in detail in this disclosure, those skilled in the art who review this disclosure will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible (e.g., variations in sizes, dimensions, structures, shapes and proportions of the various elements, values of parameters, mounting arrangements, use of materials, colors, orientations, etc.) without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of the subject matter recited herein (e.g., the color of the skin may differ from that of the substrate or may be substantially the same color as the substrate). For example, elements shown as integrally formed may be constructed of multiple parts or elements (e.g., protrusions extending from the skin to couple the skin to the substrate may be integrally formed with the skin or produced separately and coupled or adhered to the skin), the position of elements may be reversed or otherwise varied (e.g., protrusions may be provided in the substrate to engage an opening such as a channel or groove formed in the skin), and the nature or number of discrete elements or positions may be altered or varied (e.g., the number of apertures provided in the substrate for receiving a filler material may differ according to any of a number of considerations). It should be noted that the elements and/or assemblies of the system may be constructed from any of a wide variety of materials that provide sufficient strength or durability, including any of a wide variety of moldable plastic materials (such as high-impact plastic) in any of a wide variety of colors, textures and combinations. Components such as those shown herein may be

used in non-vehicle applications as well, including but not limited to furniture such as chairs, desks, benches, and other furniture items. Other substitutions, modifications, changes and omissions may be made in the design, operating conditions and arrangement of the preferred and other exemplary embodiments without departing from the scope of the present inventions.

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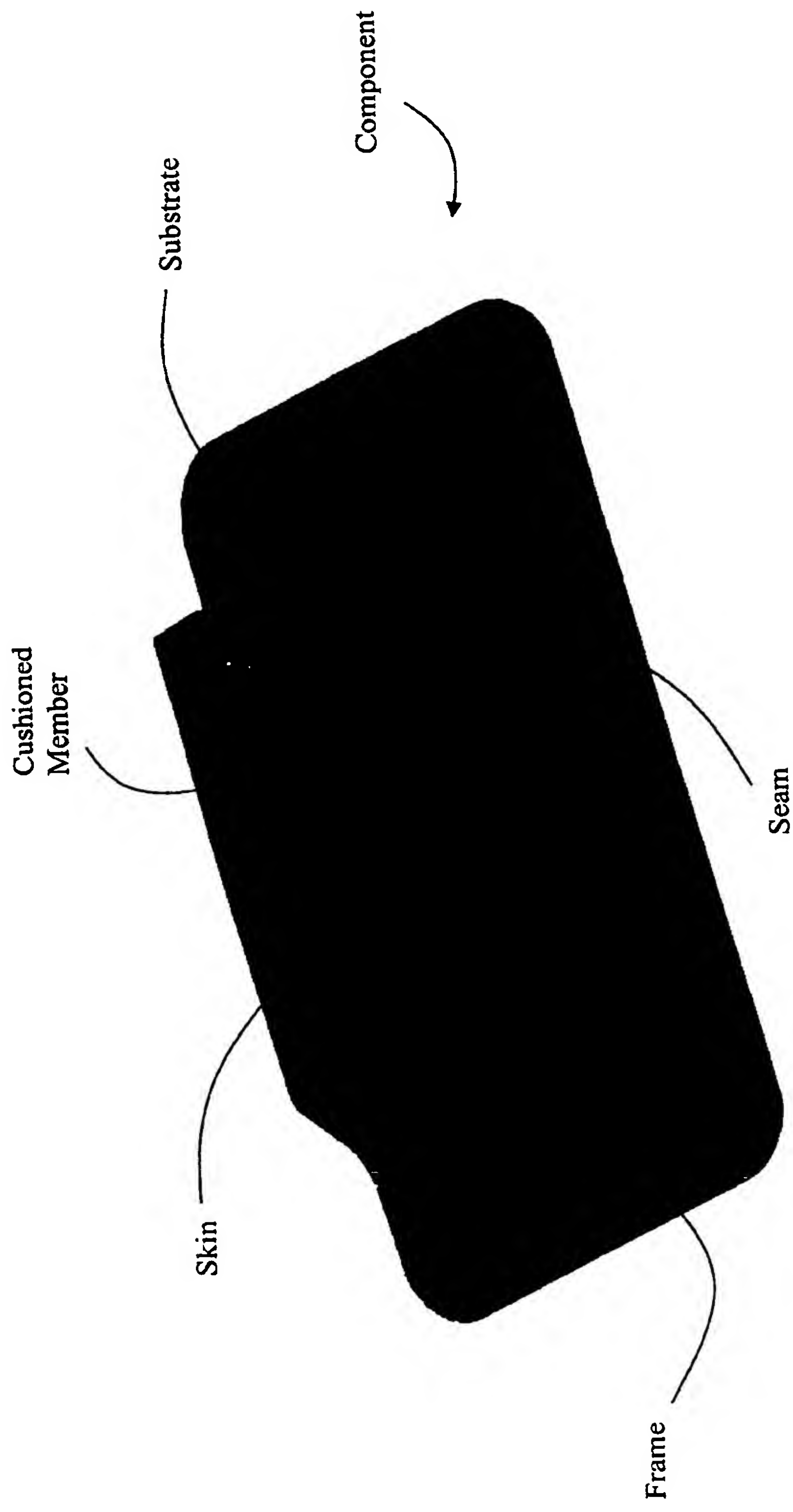


FIGURE 1

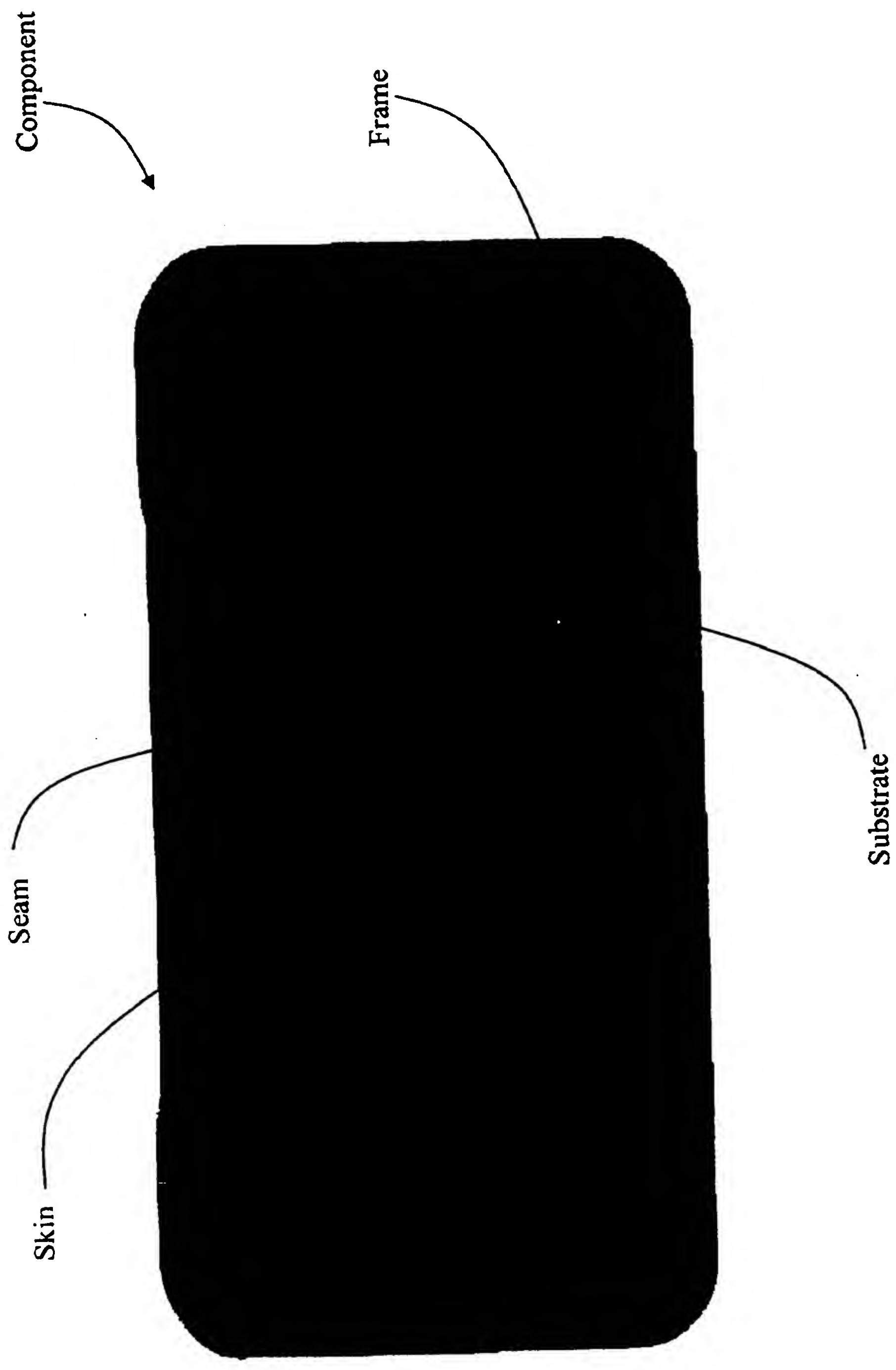


FIGURE 2

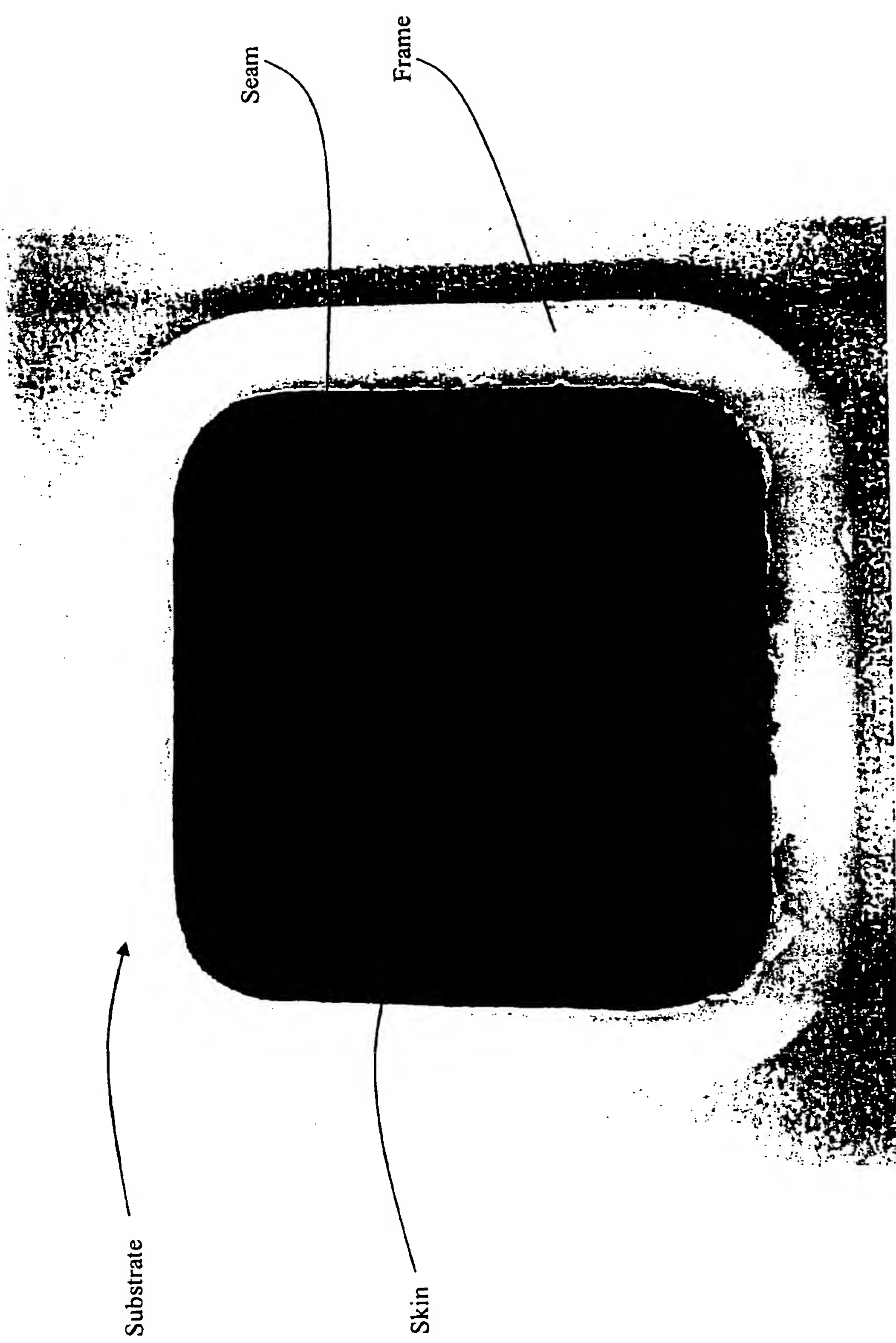


FIGURE 3

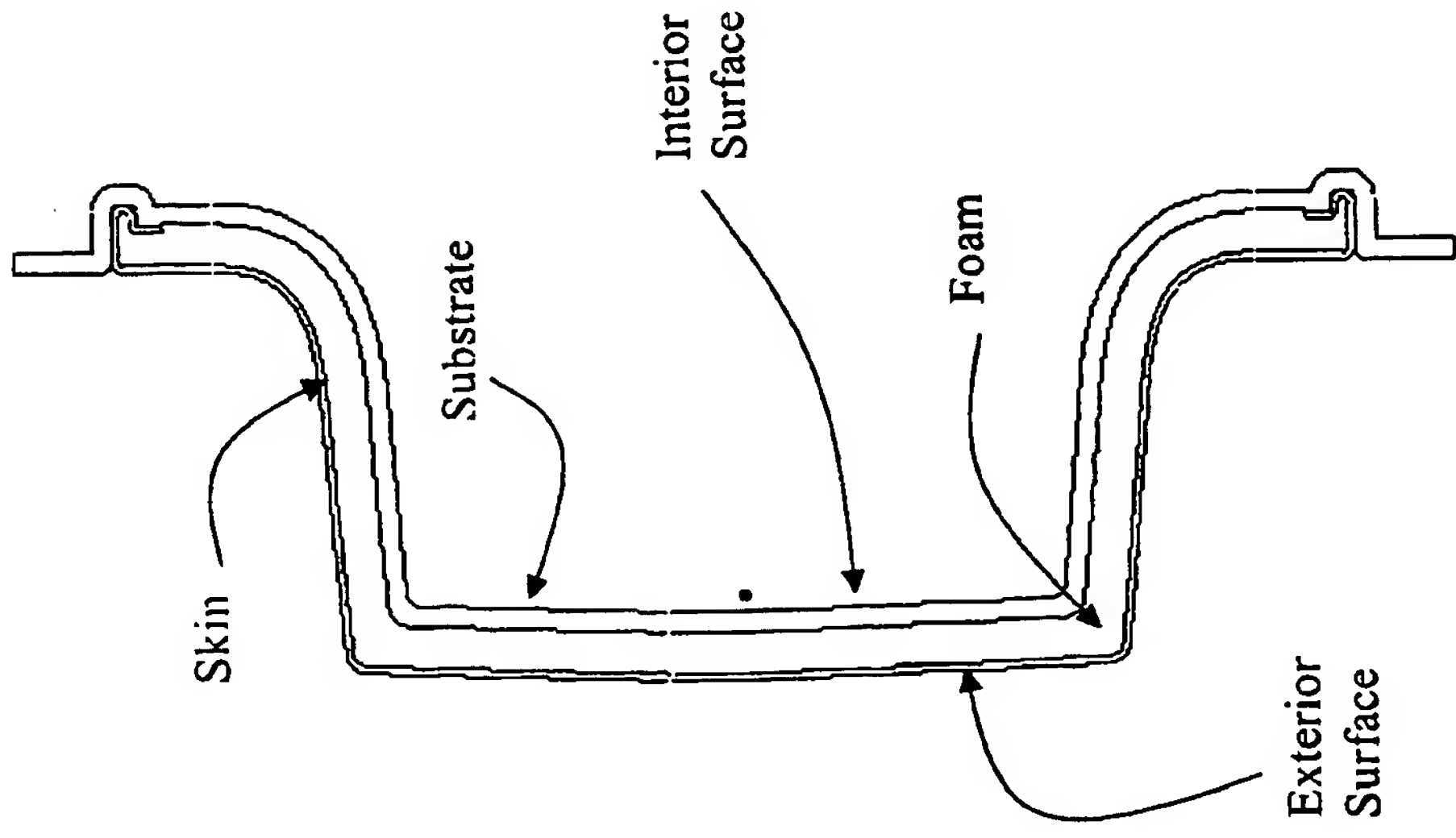


FIGURE 4

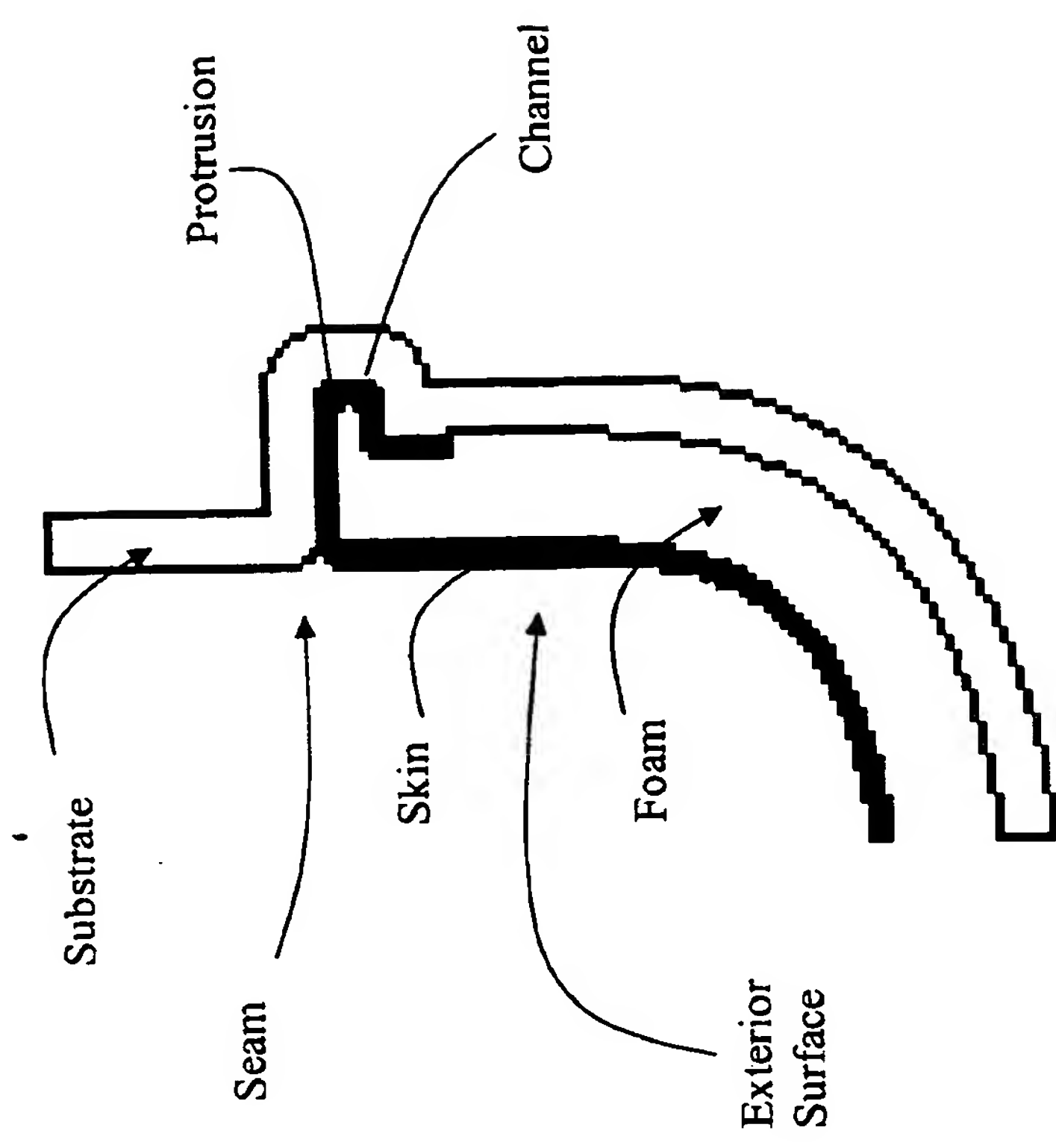
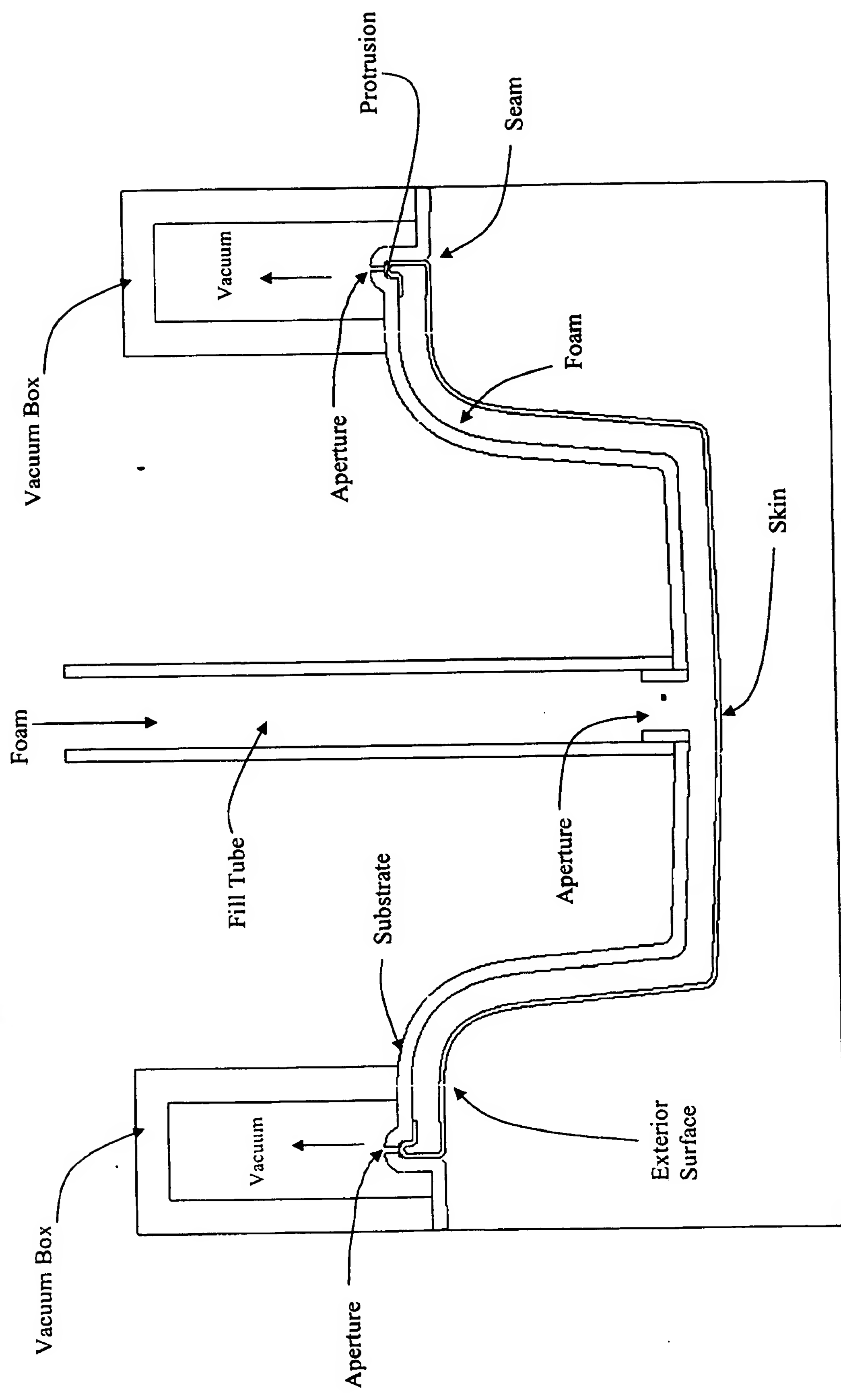


FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6



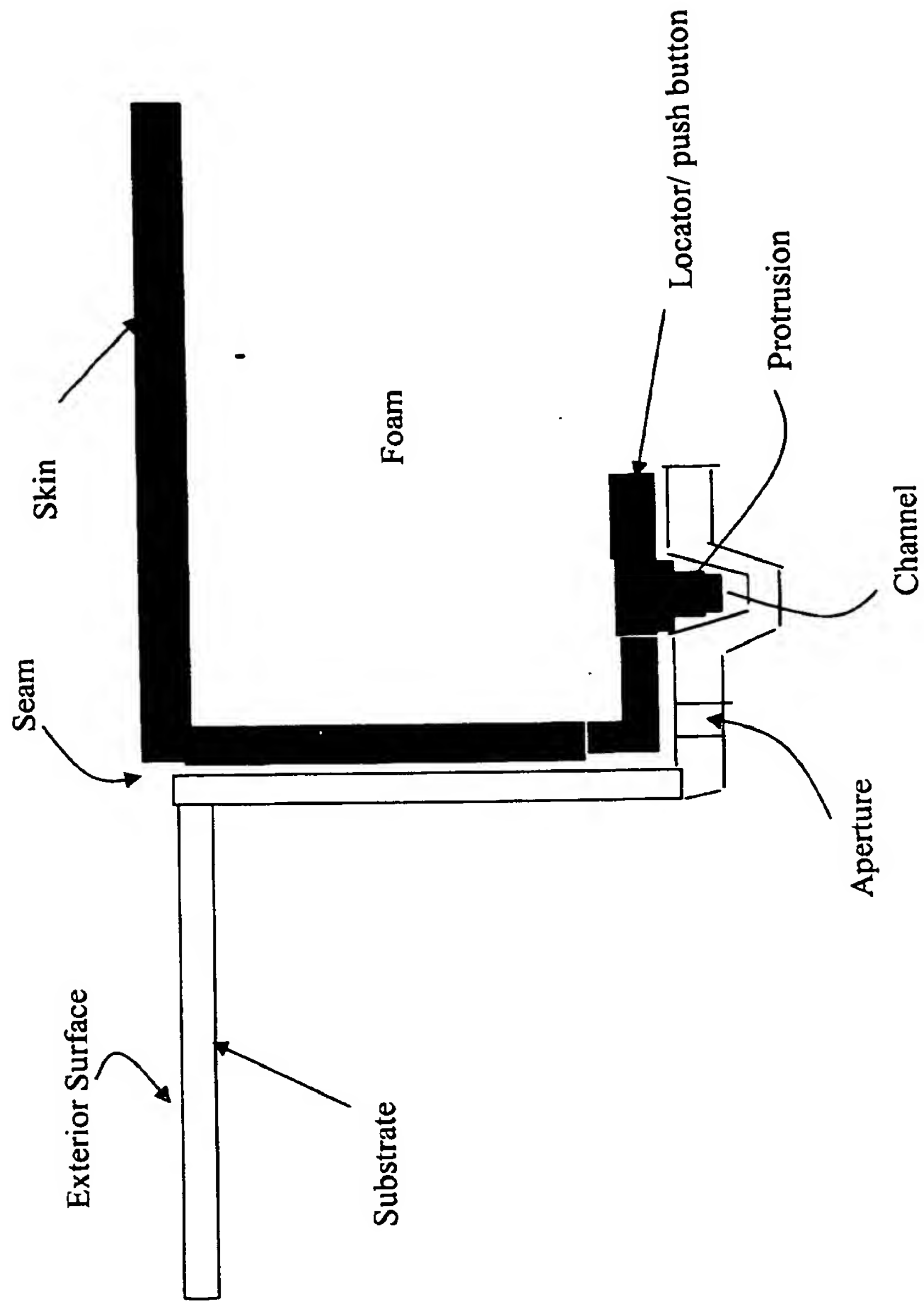


FIGURE 7

FIGURE 8

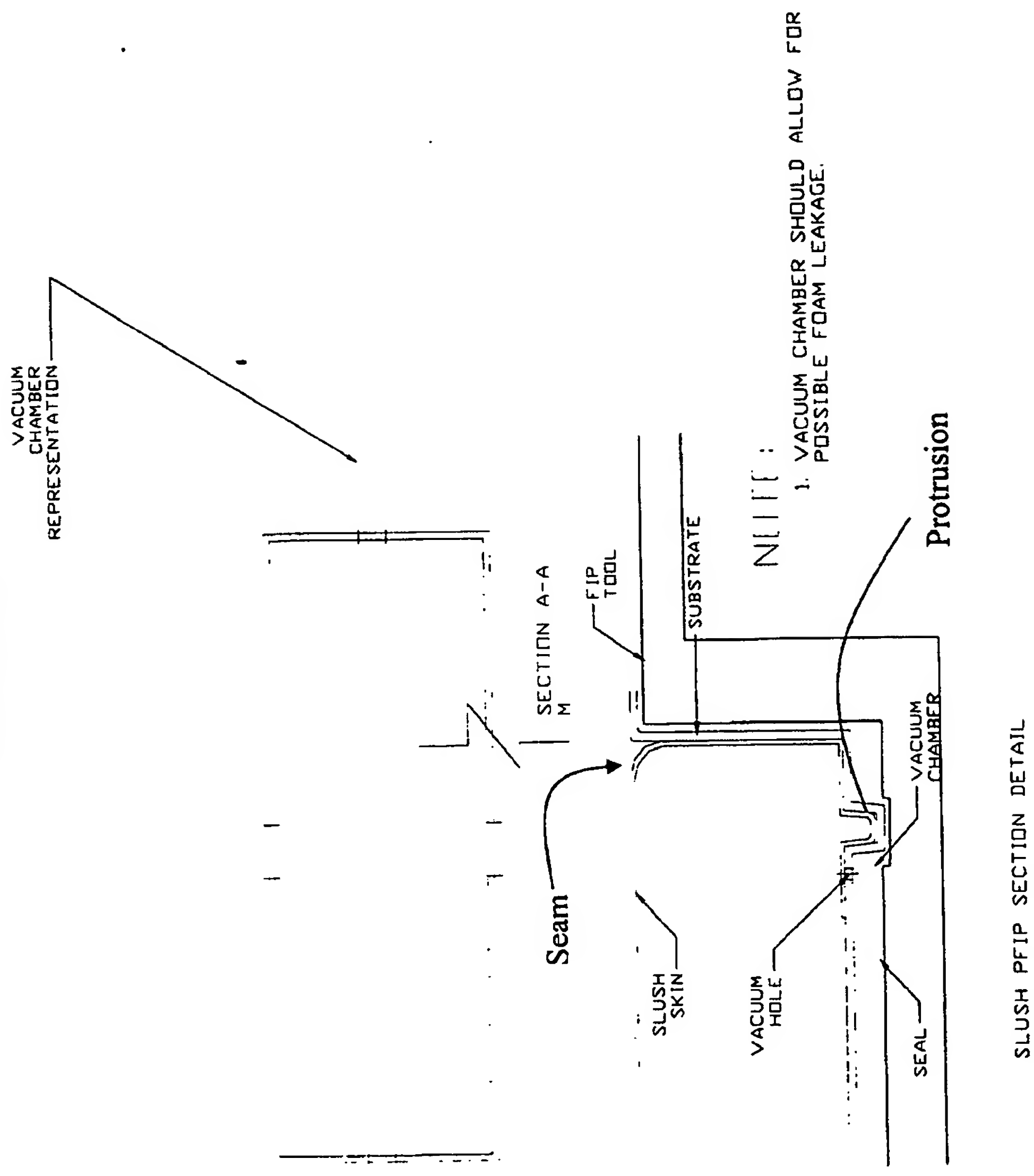


FIGURE 9

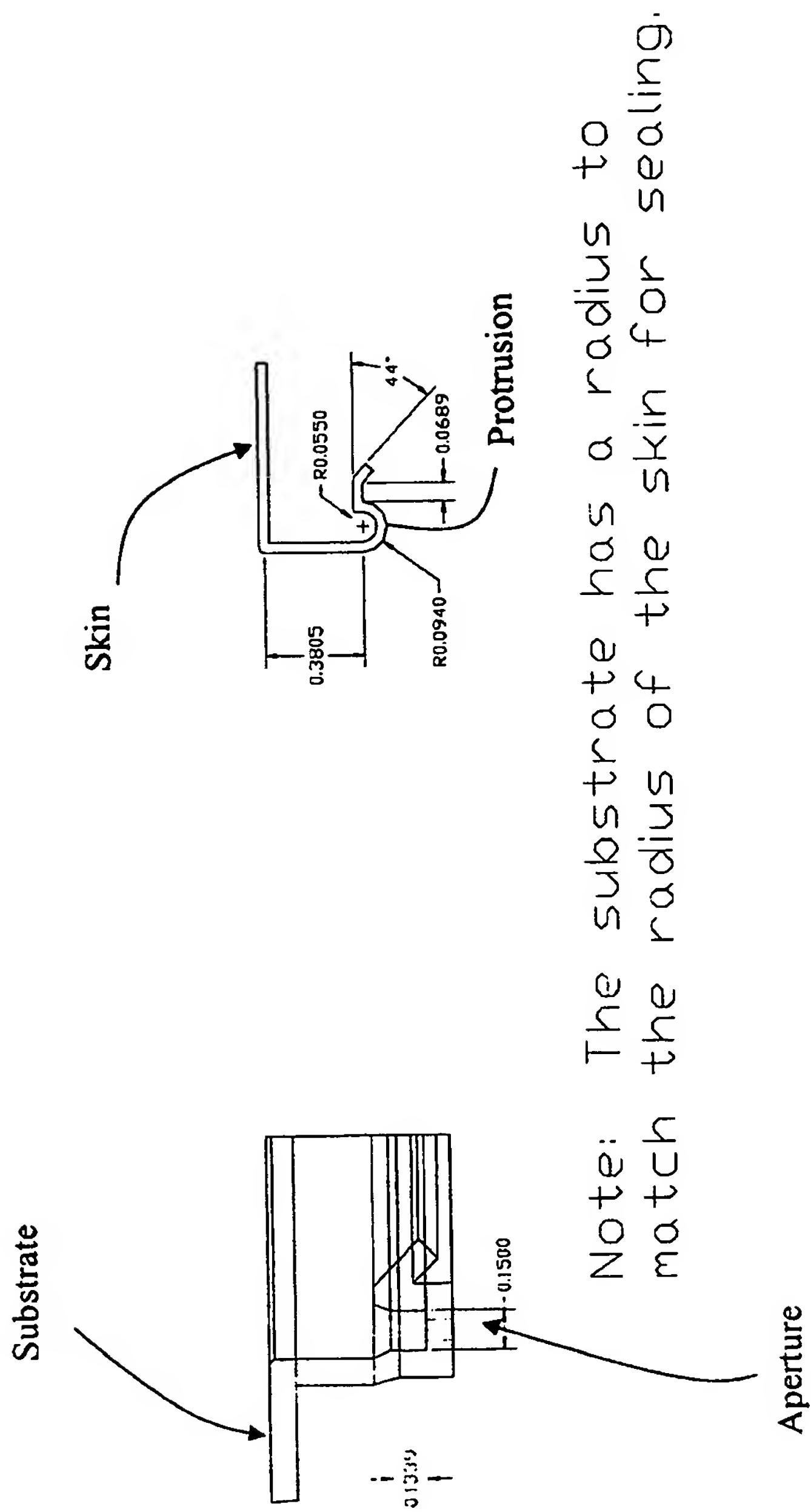
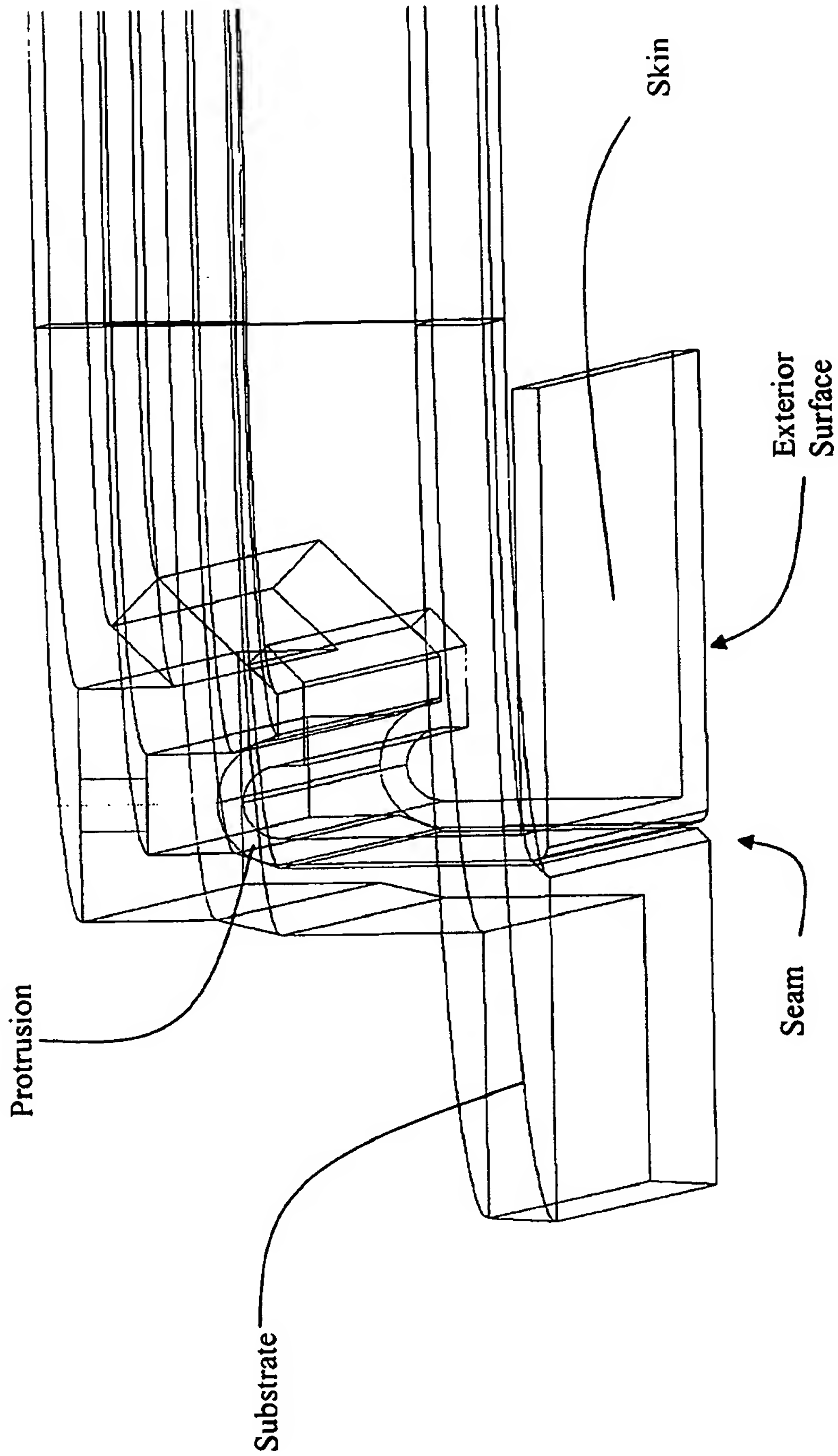
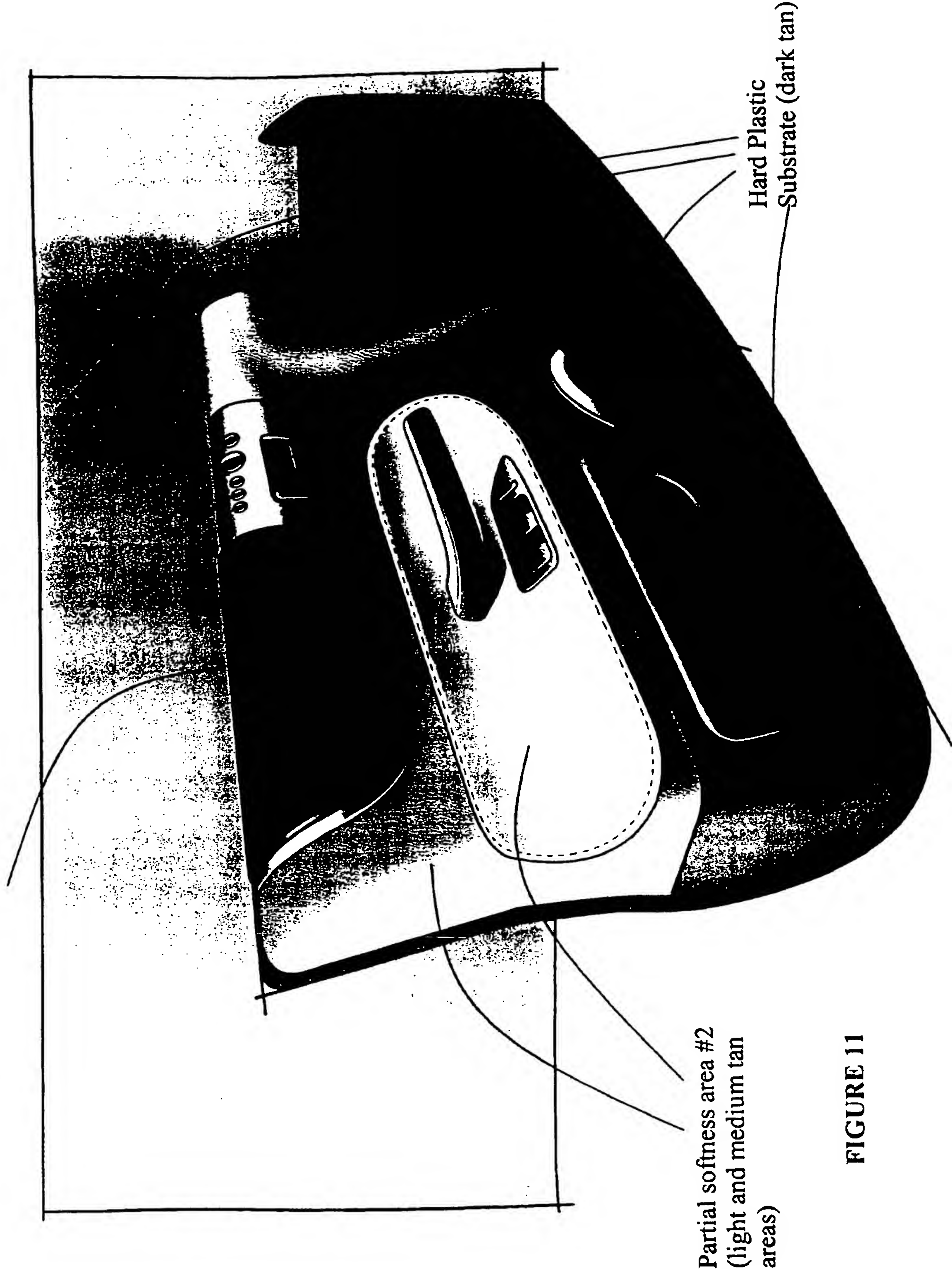


FIGURE 10



Partial softness area #1



Partial softness area #2
(light and medium tan
areas)

Hard Plastic
Substrate (dark tan)

FIGURE 11

Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application Type::	Provisional
Subject Matter::	Utility
Suggested classification::	
Suggested Group Art Unit::	
CD-ROM or CD-R?::	None
Computer Readable Form (CRF)?::	No
Title::	VEHICLE COMPONENT AND METHOD FOR MAKING A VEHICLE COMPONENT
Attorney Docket Number::	026032-4361
Request for Early Publication?::	No
Request for Non-Publication?::	No
Suggested Drawing Figure::	1
Total Drawing Sheets::	10
Small Entity?::	No
Petition included?::	No
Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?::	No

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Representative Information

Representative Customer Number::	26371	
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Domestic Priority Information

Application::	Continuity Type::	Parent Application::	Parent Filing Date::

Foreign Priority Information

Country::	Application number::	Filing Date::	Priority Claimed::

Assignee Information**Assignee name::**

Johnson Controls Technology Company

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Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



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